



Emancipation's Vices.
First Clubwoman—(a few years hence)—Men are enough to drive a woman crazy.
Second Clubwoman—Indeed they are.
First Clubwoman—Only think. For five nights last week I remained at the club terribly late, and yet when I went home, I didn't find my husband waiting at the top of the stairs to upbraid me for neglect. The heartless brute was in bed, sleeping like a top, and actually smiling in his dreams.—N. Y. Weekly.

Just What Birdie Needed.
Birdie McEneaney and her brother were in the country.
"Oh, see that!" exclaimed Birdie.
"See what?" inquired the stolid John.
"Why, see that little cloudlet just above the wavelet, like a tiny leaflet dancing o'er the scene?"
"Oh, come, you had better go out to the pumpkin in the back garden and seek your little headlet."—Tit-Bits.

BROTHERLY APPRECIATION.
Mrs. Newblyssed—Don't you think baby is the perfect picture of his father?
Her brother (critically)—Yes, he is the very comeliest of him!—Brooklyn Eagle.

He Was Willing to Judge.
Bobby was visiting at his Aunt Martha's, and when he was asked at the dinner table which kind of pie he liked best, apple, mince or pumpkin, he replied, after thinking it over a few moments:
"I don't know exactly, auntie. I guess you had better give me a piece of each so that I can find out!"—N. Y. Herald.

Positive Order.
"I'll bet," said Cadley, scornfully, "that you didn't do the proposing; dollars to doughnuts your wife asked you to marry her."
"Oh! No; you're wrong," replied Hank.
"Oh! Come off!"
"No. She didn't ask me to marry her. She told me to!"—Philadelphia Press.

A Remedy Suggested.
"It seems to me," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that the proletariat is becoming more and more difficult to manage."
"Yes," replied her hostess, "Josiah thinks so, too, but his idea is that if people wouldn't eat so hearty just before going to bed very few of them would ever have it!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

One Description of It.
"What," asked the teacher, "do you understand by the strenuous life? Does it convey any meaning to you?"
"Sure," replied the bad boy.
"What?"
"Why, what happens in the woodshed when pa gets home after you've been naughty," was the prompt reply.—Boston Budget.

PREPARED FOR A FLOOD.
Mrs. Dixon—How do you like my new rainy-day skirt?
Mr. Dixon—Judging from the length of it you must be expecting a deluge.
—Chicago Chronicle.

Feasible.
Parke—Business must be good! Did you ever stop to count the number of delivery wagons there are in town.
Lane—No. But it would be easy to do it if I wanted to.
Parke—How?
Lane—Why, I'd simply stay at home the day after my wife went shopping.—Town Topics.

What Bisby Thought.
Mrs. Bisby—Mother says that she is going to die and join father.
Bisby—I wish there was some way to give your father warning.—Town Topics.

The Usual Sacrifice.
"I don't suppose you propose to make any sacrifice during Lent," said the first clubwoman.
"Oh, I don't know," replied the other. "I expect to sacrifice the truth occasionally when I get home late!"—Philadelphia Press.

An Intimation.
Wederly—Benedict invited me to come over and break bread with him to-night.
Mrs. Wederly—Are you going?
Wederly—Not me. I understand his wife does her own baking.—Chicago Daily News.

Doesn't Rub It In.
Jackson—It's a pleasure to play billiards with Parker.
Johnston—H'm! You can beat him, eh?
Jackson—No; he beats me about four games out of five.
Johnston—Then where does the pleasure come in?
Jackson—Why, he never remarks that when he was younger he could play a good game.—Brooklyn Life.

In Real Life.
He had just been urging her to play for him, but she turned petulantly from the piano.
"I wonder," she said, "if men are all alike."
"How do you mean?" he asked.
"Well, Mrs. Blinks says that before marriage they always want you to play for them, and after marriage they always want you to work for them!"—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Corrected Bill.
Householder—Did the master plumber make the corrections in that bill I returned to him?
Collector—Yes, sir, and he found an overcharge of two dollars.
"Aha! Just as I said."
"Yes, sir; but it took him about an hour to look up the items, and he charges five dollars an hour for his time. Three dollars more, please!"—N. Y. Weekly.

Similar, But Different.
"Professor," asked the inquisitive student, "are the three elements, fire, water and air, political elements?"
"No," replied the professor, "but the political elements are somewhat similar."
"What are they?" queried the student.
"Fire-water and wind," replied the man of wisdom, winking his other eye.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Personal cleanliness is the first essential to good health.
Sleeping apartments that are closely shut up at night are not conducive to healthy repose. The sense of languor and fatigue is always apparent in the morning. The daily morning bath, either tepid or cold plunge, is of great importance, says American Quaker. Blouses as they are worn, with an open network exposing the neck and chest, are a fruitful source of colds, and women at all liable to catarrh and chest troubles should avoid them.
The complete exposure of shoulders, neck and upper part of back, which results from modern dinner or ball dress, is wrong and absurd.
Serious ailments can be constantly traced to this pernicious habit.
The delicate lung tissue is almost directly exposed to changes of temperature, especially in the bathroom. The woman, probably overworked in her exertions, passes either on to a balcony or into another room at a much lower temperature, nor does she always take care to throw some covering upon her exposed skin.
Too much covering round the throat in cold weather is inadvisable. It has a tendency to render it delicate and liable to attacks of sore throat.
To keep shut up in overheated rooms, continually breathing vitiated air, is harmful.
When walking, keep the mouth shut, breathe through the nose. By so doing the air is warmed in its passage into the lungs, and the risk of catarrh, bronchitis and perhaps pneumonia is minimized.
Food is another commodity which is necessary for good health. In cold weather the diet requires to be more generous than during the summer months. In winter, especially, we require food that acts as body fuel, so as to keep up the normal heat—such as fat (butter, lard, meat, wheat and oatmeal), carbohydrates (sugars, starches, etc.).
Naturally, much depends upon individual tastes and digestion. What will agree with one will by no means suit another. The most healthful animal foods have the most fatty constituents; so also have grains, flour and meal.
It does not necessarily follow that the higher the price of such foods as meats, butter and milk, therefore are they the most nutritious; for breakfast use the plain oatmeal or hominy and cook it at home.
Alcohol in cold weather is unsuitable, especially as a means for what is popularly known as "keeping out the cold." Its action is quite the contrary. By following these few simple rules it will be found possible to go through the coldest weather and yet keep well.

A WORD FOR THE KITCHEN.
No Reason for Having It Away Around the Back of the House.
Why should kitchens be always built at the back of the house, where the grass is trimmed down and slop pails accumulate? Why have a back of the house, anyway, instead of two fronts, equally respected? The writer, says the Cooking School Magazine, recalls in Georgia a long brick house, with three front doors, one of them the kitchen door. You could look straight through the house in pleasant view, because there were three other doors facing the ones that looked over the bay. The rose that was trained over the drawing room ran along to the kitchen and peeped in at the dear old mammy who sang there in deep tones. To balance things, the peach tree that was trained, English fashion, on the sunny wall of the kitchen, extended its plant branches to the dining-room grape vines.
Parsley grew in the violet borders, the cream smelled of roses, and the flavor of peach leaves shone in the druggist's product lingered in the cake. The mistress could sit in the drawing-room and see the children coming home from school, or guests driving up from either direction, and, consequently, a fresh handkerchief and collar were always ready. Dine in the kitchen, and the place was set, then, and cake was on the plate and Zeke was in his dress coat when the door knocker rapped. And no one in that house knew the front or the back thereof. It was a kindly and original old Pennsylvania German who built a great sunny kitchen, where the company room is generally placed, because he said, "mother" spent nearly all her time in the kitchen and she should have the best. He gained praise in his country, but no followers.

Watercress.
In the matter of the watercress, on which Dr. King Warr has submitted an unfavorable report to the borough of Haggerly, the city press has been misled. Watercress grown in polluted streams is undoubtedly dangerous to health if not properly washed. But the plant does not absorb the poison in the same way as the oyster does the sewage, and a cleansing in fresh cold water removes the danger. This we are assured, is the consensus of medical experts. The obvious moral is one that would naturally occur to all dainty feeders—that cress should be well washed before it reaches the table.—London Chronicle.

Natural Food Elements.
Housekeepers who wish to know the natural food elements and the foods which contain them will find this table valuable: Food substances rich in nitrogen—fish, beans, peas, eggs, meat, milk; starch—rice, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas, potatoes; fat—cheese, meat, eggs, milk; sugar—molasses, syrups, fruit, preserves, fruits, acids and flavors—vegetables, green radishes, condiments—What to Eat.

Kid Glove Pillow.
Every woman sooner or later acquires a lot of wrinkled wrists from twisting and turning gloves, and up the clean parts of these wrists into triangles and squares. Baste them down on a canvas lining and work them with "catstitch" in yellow silk. The effect is charming when soft shades of gray and ivory are used. The discarded wrists will make the most nerve-soothing, smoothest pillow in the world. Stuff the pillow with hair if you can afford it.

Cracked Eggs.
When cracked eggs have to be boiled a little vinegar added to the water will prevent the white from boiling out. The cracked eggs may be covered with a bit of paper wet with the egg white albumen. Nothing sticks like white of egg and not even boiling water will remove the paper.

He Swore Off.
"Can you support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?"
"No, sir! I don't intend to keep right on buying her candy and flowers. She'll have to do without that!"—Detroit Free Press.

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FARMER AND PLANTER.
THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.
Fertilization the Best Preventive for Weevils in the Cotton Field.
So far nothing has been discovered that will destroy the boll weevil; but much can be done to prevent its ravages. Grazing cattle on the old cotton field in the fall, burning down stalks and trash; deep plowing in the fall, and wide planting, all have a tendency to hold the pest in check. But more than all other preventatives so far suggested, an early variety of cotton, which matures before the boll weevil can get in their work, seems to be the most effective.
Up to the present time comparatively little fertilizer has been used on the cotton crop in Texas. Most of the land is naturally stony; it has been yielding satisfactory crops; and the application of commercial fertilizer has not seemed necessary. The farmer who has never used any commercial fertilizer on his cotton has no idea of the wonderful effect it has in promoting early maturity, even a natural-ly late variety. The farmers in many sections of the great cotton belt are unable to grow the crop at all without the aid of these fertilizers, as their seasons would be too short. In fact, the introduction of commercial fertilizer has enlarged the area where cotton can be profitably grown, as it enables it to make in a shorter season.
The early or late maturity of cotton is regulated as much, if not more, by the character of the land upon which it is grown, as by the variety planted. This fact was very strongly brought to the attention of the farmer the land was very rich and the cotton made a heavy growth of weed, it continued to grow late, and the bolls were very slow in opening, while where the land was thin the cotton matured much more rapidly. The reason for this is that the rich soil contained too much ammonia in proportion to the other elements of plant food. Ammonia produces stalk and leaf, while phosphoric acid produces fruit and hastens early maturity, and potash gives strength to the plant and increases the amount of seed. Bear these facts in mind when preparing a fertilizer for rich land, and use very little ammonia, or cut it out altogether. It is well, however, to use a little ammonia to give the plants a quick start; and if it is planted in a quick start, it will be a great help. A mixture of 10 per cent. phosphoric acid, 2 per cent. ammonia, and 4 per cent. potash. Such a fertilizer would balance the plant food already in the soil, and force the plant to produce fruit, instead of running to weed.
If time be taken to carry the crop and similar to the above from your dealer you can prepare it yourself by combining 40 pounds nitrate of soda, 400 pounds cotton seed meal, 1,400 pounds 14 per cent. acid phosphate and 160 pounds muriatic potash to make a ton. Place these materials together on a tight floor, and move over with a whole mass is of an even color throughout; being careful to crush all lumps as they roll down around the edges of the pile. Use about 400 pounds to the acre. To make early cotton, and lot of it, the fertilizer must contain a large percentage of phosphoric acid and potash, for these are the two elements that produce fruit and lint, and bring the plant to early maturity. The 2 per cent. of ammonia is to give the plants a quick start, that is all, for the soil in all probability contains enough ammonia to carry the crop and give the necessary growth of leaf. In fact, in some instances it may contain too much, in which case a large amount of phosphoric acid and potash is needed to neutralize its effect and make the plant go to fruit instead of stalk.—F. J. Merriam, in Texas Farm and Ranch.

THE BOY ON THE FARM.
Why so many of our farm boys should desire to leave the farm and go to the city to become clerks, since he has for some time been a query in my mind. Perhaps it is because the city cousin has, by persistent talking, instilled in the mind of the country youth the idea of an ever easy life in the city. Here is where the misconception is. City life is a prison compared with life in the country. The compensation may seem greater for work in the city, but this is many times not the case. We are apt to look upon work on the farm as mere drudgery, and by placing the boys at work too early have made them dislike the farm and life thereon. To my mind there is no more pleasant work. While there are times that the farmer has to work seemingly every minute, there are also many more times when leisure is at his command. Laws have been enacted to prevent the too early employment of boys in manufacturing pursuits. If the same consideration would be given to the farm boy, there would be, perhaps, a less desire to go to the city to gain happiness and wealth. Habits formed in early life are very likely to be lasting, therefore the parents should attempt to cultivate in the youth of the farm a love for rural life and liberty.—Cor. Farmers' Guide.

The Country Feeds the Town.
A recent canvass of our large eastern cities showed that 94 per cent. of the food which is consumed in the city was grown on the farm. An examination of 100 of the commercial and professional representative men of Chicago showed that 85 per cent. were raised in the country and rural villages. Seventeen of our 23 president come from the farm. The census of students of four of our leading universities showed that the rural districts and villages are furnishing 85 per cent. of our college students. The brain and nerve centers are not more dependent upon the soundness of the surrounding tissue than the town upon the rural districts. The leaders are quickly succeeded by men from the country. They always have been, they always will be. For this there are two reasons. One is that the country air, food and exercise are essential to compact and healthy brain. Ruddy cheeks, strong digestion, large veins in which blood is free to move, and a healthy glow, glorified in strong thinking, are closely related to the herds, fields and forests.—Rev. N. D. Hills.

Clean Poultry Quarters.
Cleanliness not only adds to the appearance of the premises and makes the place more attractive to the eye, but it is the greatest preventive of disease. If the yards and houses are kept clean and pure, there will be little trouble about disease; so before the breeding season opens have the houses and yards thoroughly renovated and disinfected. Remove all the droppings from the nest boxes, have them thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and after the house is put in condition, dust all the birds thoroughly with some good insect powder, and be sure that they are free from lice. If the legs should be scaly, grease them with lard and sulphur mixed, but do not do this after you begin saving the eggs for hatching, for they are liable to become greased and destroy the fertility. Keep the roosts clean and well oiled with coal oil or crude petroleum. This should be done every week or two. By carefully cleaning the above and properly feeding, there will be little cause for disease.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Turning Cows on Young Rye.
The practice of turning cows on young rye in the fall is a good one, but when the ground is very wet, damage may result. Grazing the rye provides it to stool, and the young rye grows green food, but while the rye field is being grazed by the cows in the fall, they should not be turned on too early in the spring. It does not do so much harm for cows to change from grass to rye, as it does from dry food in spring to the young rye.—Farmers' Home Journal.

HERE AND THERE.
—Broken straps about the harness quite often lead to broken bones in the neck.
—Breaking colts is a great deal like sitting up with a sick man. One must attend strictly to business. No napping on duty.
—Sometimes a bit of taffy goes a long way toward making a man do his best. Cows are just so. Kind words and good treatment count for a sight. Every try it?
—There is no fertilizer that varies so much values as stable manure. This variation is caused by the manner in which the stuff is kept and the amount of litter it contains.
—The spread of veterinary science and skill will no doubt, in the course of a few years, enable dealers in live stock to keep alive and fit for the market thousands of animals now carried off by disease.
—The government case-sirup experiment station at Waycross, Ga., has turned out a fine grade of pure sirup. It is made from the Ribbon cane, and is almost equal to pure maple sirup. The case-sirup growers' association secured the experiment station at that place.
—Farmers should profit by the experiments made at the various state experiment stations. Their conclusions have a cash value. It costs money to experiment. Every progressive farmer should see that his name is on the list for the experiment station bulletins.
—Farmers, as well as manufacturers of America, are now selling surplus stock to foreign countries, at a total rate of remuneration never before equalled. This leads to the conclusion that this country is on the road of advancement in wealth and prosperity toward a point never before reached by an nation of the world.

SHEEP ON THE FARM.
The Breeder Should Select the Type of His Choice and Then Stick to It.
In starting out to raise sheep, a breeder should have clearly in mind what breed and type he wishes to raise, then stick to it, come what may. Cross breeding and changing from one breed to another gives no definite result. Discern in the kitchen door, the sheep you wish to keep, type may sometimes change a little. Now suppose we have a good bunch of ewes of the breed we want; we will mate them to a ram with a masculine eye and head, with a short, thick neck, wide and deep chest, back and loins, wide and straight, and well covered with lean meat, running the hind twist plumb, and fleece of good quality and dense. Too much pains can be given in selecting a ram, as on him depends by far the greater part of the improvement of the flock.
A common flock of ewes can in a short time be improved by the use of sheep by always using the very best of sires and selecting and culling with judgment.
We breed our ewes so that they start lambing about March 1. We divide the ewes into flocks of 50 to 75 each, and turn them in one to each flock. If the flocks are anywhere near home we take the ram out after he has been with them for an hour or two, as we find that the ram will hold his flesh better and the ewes get with lamb sooner than if the ram is allowed to run with them continually. The ewes should be tagged before turning in the ram, if any are dirty, which is also a help to the ram in getting the ewes with lamb.
The ram should also be in good flesh, well fed and cared for at mating time.—W. F. Renk, in Orange Judd Farmer.

RAISING DRAFT HORSES.
They Are the Best Class of Horses for the Average Farmer to Raise.
Interest in horse breeding has increased in the southwest until the farmers are now considering the advisability of raising draft horses. These are the horses for the average farmer to raise for market, since they do not require the special preparation for market in the way of training, etc., that light horses or coach horses do, and are less damaged by blemiesh, which frequently appear, even on colts that are carefully cared for. The draft horse can be broke at the age of two years and made self-supporting until he is mature and ready for market. Follow a definite plan in breeding. Every farmer should attempt to produce horses of some definite type, such as the heavy draft horse, and this can only be done by deciding on the breed or type one cares to raise, and then resolutely sticking to it.
In speaking of the draft horse, Prof. Kennedy, of the Iowa state college, said:
The type of draft horse that the

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, GRIP
Peruna for coughs and colds in children.
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH
Use Pe-Ru-na for La Grippe and Winter Catarrh.
IN EVERY country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.
Whenever coughs or colds, la grippe or pneumonia make their appearance among the children these Sisters are not disconcerted, but know exactly the remedies to apply.
With such children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease

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Whenever coughs or colds, la grippe or pneumonia make their appearance among the children these Sisters are not disconcerted, but know exactly the remedies to apply.
With such children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease

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